

Hebron bomb injures 2 pupils

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Palestinian youths were seriously injured when a hand grenade exploded in the schoolyard in which they were playing in Hebron, military sources reported. Witnesses said the 17-year-old pupils were playing football in the Hussein school compound when the explosion occurred. It appeared they had thrown the hand grenade, which was lying in the yard, and Israeli security forces called to the scene found another hand grenade and defused it. The two injured were taken to hospital where their condition was described as serious. The Israeli authorities in the occupied West Bank town are investigating the explosion.

U.N. releases 3 dead soldiers' names

TEL AVIV (R) — United Nations officials Friday released the names of three Israeli soldiers in a U.N. force shot dead in an ambush in South Lebanon Thursday. The soldiers, members of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon, were identified as Corp. Gregory Morrow, 20, Private Peter Burke, 20, and Private Thomas Murphy, 19. A fourth soldier, Private Michael MacLeavy, 21, was still in a state of shock. U.N. officials said they had not yet determined who was responsible for the killings and hoped to have more information once the surviving soldier came out of shock. The officials said the dead soldiers had been shot five or six times at close range. The U.N. force has been stationed in South Lebanon since 1978 to act as a buffer between Palestinian commandos and Israeli troops.

2 W. German firms to cut 6,000 jobs

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Two big West German firms said Friday they planned to cut more than 6,000 jobs. The photographic concern Agfa-Gevaert said competition from the Far East and the U.S. was forcing it to close its camera factories in Munich and in Portugal, with the loss of 3,800 jobs, unless buyers for the two plants could be found. West Germany's leading plane-making and space technology concern, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom, said it planned to make 2,400 of its employees redundant as part of a 3,500 cut in its workforce by the end of next year. It said the move followed a collapse in the market for civil aircraft, a slowdown in the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft programme and falling orders for aircraft maintenance.

Evren urges approval of constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkish head of state Kenan Evren urged public approval of a controversial new constitution Friday and accused former politicians of bringing Turkey to the brink of disaster. Turkey's military government is pressing for a big majority in favour of the constitution in a national referendum to be held on Nov. 7. Gen. Evren, who will become president for seven years with wide executive powers if the constitution is approved, defended a constitutional provision which bans former party leaders from politics for ten years.

Catholic boy kidnapped in N. Ireland

BELFAST (R) — Police mounted a massive search in Northern Ireland Friday for a 16-year-old Roman Catholic boy feared kidnapped by Protestant extremists. Almost 1,000 police took part in the search for Eamonn Farrell. His mother Sheila Farrell made an emotional appeal on television and radio to his captors to let her take his place. The boy has been missing from his Belfast home since Wednesday. "We're treating it as an abduction," a police spokesman said. Northern Ireland has been racked by a series of sectarian kidnappings this month, and tension in the province is running high. Police Friday found the body of a Protestant. Part-time army Sergeant Thomas Cochrane, dumped by a lonely road near the province's border with the Irish Republic in the heart of the IRA stronghold of south Armagh.

Finnish troops to replace Nepalese in UNIFIL

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A battalion of Finnish troops will replace 462 Nepalese soldiers along with troops from the U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the U.N. said Friday. Nepal had the U.N. last month it would no longer take part in the force. The statement followed Nepalese condemnation of the massacre of Palestinians in two Beirut refugee camps.



Jordanian Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



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Badran meets Palestinians from West Bank, refugee camps

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office Thursday a delegation representing Palestinian refugees from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and elders from Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan. The delegates discussed with the prime minister the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) decision to suspend food-supply aid, formerly granted to Palestinian refugees of West Bank and Gaza Strip, and other host Arab countries. They expressed their deep concern over the recent decision and its political consequences which threaten Palestinian rights, and voiced their utter rejection of its provisions. The delegations expressed their high regard for Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, and "tireless efforts" he undertakes to protect the Palestinian refugees' rights and interests. They also praised the Jordanian government's stand towards the issue, and expressed their belief that the government will pursue its efforts at the Arab and international levels and the U.N. to revoke the UNRWA decision and maintain refugee rights. Mr. Badran explained the government's position towards the problem, and reiterated Jordan's "absolute rejection" of its provisions. The decision has "very dangerous political aspects, which have a negative impact" on the rights of the Palestinian refugees, and the Palestinian question, the crux of the Middle East conflict, the prime minister pointed out. Jordan had announced its complete rejection of the decision, and called for an emergency session of refugee affairs overseers in the host Arab countries. Prime Minister Badran said. Intensified contacts with Arab League member states, the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations to guarantee the suspension of the UNRWA decision, he added. An open dialogue between the prime minister and the delegations' members on issues of vital importance took place. The recent Jordanian-Palestinian talks

in Amman were among topics the two sides discussed extensively. Mr. Badran described the talks as positive and constructive. "They took place in a fraternal atmosphere of frankness, honesty and a high sense of responsibility," he said. He expressed his pride and appreciation of the "courage and sacrifices" of the people in the occupied territories, and their "steadfastness against the continued aggression of the occupation." At the end of the meeting, members of the refugee camps' delegations expressed deep gratitude and appreciation of the Jordanian government's efforts to protect refugee rights, and requested Prime Minister Badran to convey their best regards to the King, and their "great pride in his brave national stands." The meeting was attended by Occupied Territories' Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hikmat Al Sakit and Occupied Territories' Affairs Under-Secretary Shawkat Mahmoud.

Lebanon, Israel said to agree on joint committee

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. envoy Morris Draper told Israeli leaders Friday that Lebanon has agreed to establish an Israeli-Lebanese committee to discuss withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and a security arrangement between the two countries, an Israeli official said. He said the committee, which will include representatives of the United States, could begin work in the near future. The composition of the committee and the subjects it would cover were discussed in talks between the American envoy and Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Israeli official said. Mr. Begin insisted that the committee should produce a written assurance that Palestinian commandos would not be able to attack Israel from South Lebanon, the official said. Mr. Draper, who arrived in Israel from Beirut, also met Foreign

Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. The Israeli official quoted Mr. Draper as saying Lebanon and Syria are likely to set up a similar committee to deal with Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon. Lebanon favours a revival of the Israeli-Lebanese armistice commission, set up in 1949 under U.N. auspices after the first Arab-Israeli war, as a forum for the withdrawal talks. The Israeli official indicated that his country, which has been pressing for direct contact with the Lebanese, would not object to this. Israel invaded Lebanon in June and occupies the southern third of the country, while an estimated 30,000 Syrian troops and about 7,000 Palestinian fighters hold parts of the east and north. Israeli and Lebanese army officers met this summer to hammer out the details of Israel's withdrawal from west Beirut, but negotiations on major issues have generally been conducted through American intermediaries. Mr. Draper was expected to return to Beirut over the weekend for further talks with Lebanese leaders, American officials said. Israeli military leaders have accused Syria of increasing its presence in Lebanon, apparently to strengthen its negotiating position on the pull-back of forces. An Israeli soldier was killed Thursday night in an ambush south of the Lebanese town of Aley, where Israeli forces face Syrians and Palestinian fighters, an Israeli army spokesman said.

Hussein congratulates Turkey

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a congratulatory cable Thursday to Turkish President Kenan Evren on the occasion of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic. The King in his known name, and on behalf of the Jordanian people expressed hope to further strengthen standing brotherly ties between the two countries. Anani urges ILO to check Israeli malpractices AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani urged the International Labour Organisation (ILO), based in Geneva, to intervene immediately to halt repressive violations by the Israeli authorities of international labour codes, with regard to the labour force in the occupied Arab territories. Dr. Anani, in a message to the ILO director-general, exposed Israeli engagement of juveniles in bad working conditions, violating basic human rights.

Soviet politburo member raps U.S. foreign policy

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet politburo member Konstantin Chernenko hit out at Washington Friday in a speech which indicated the Kremlin had given up hope of repairing relations with the Reagan administration. Using unusually tough and direct language for a party leader, Mr. Chernenko said the U.S. government had embarked on a bellicose foreign policy course guided by primitive anti-Communism. "The American ruling class has failed the test of detente, the test of peaceful cooperation," Mr. Chernenko said. The 71-year-old politburo member, who is the closest adviser to President Leonid Brezhnev, was speaking at a political meeting in the Georgian capital Tbilisi. His speech was reported by the official news agency TASS. "If Washington proves unable to rise above primitive anti-Communism, if it persists in its policy of threats and diktat, well then we are strong enough and we can wait," he declared. Western diplomats in Moscow said this passage meant Moscow was ready to wait until a more amenable administration took office in Washington. In the meantime it was prepared to accept a freeze in relations up until 1984 at the earliest. Two days ago, Mr. Brezhnev took a similarly hard line towards the U.S. in an address to the chiefs of the Soviet armed forces. Diplomats said the fact that Mr. Chernenko had reinforced the Soviet leader's comments so soon was a signal that the Brezhnev speech marked a major turning point in policy and was not simply tailored to please his audience. Until this week, members of the Soviet leadership regularly appeared for progress in arms talks when they referred to the U.S. and avoided sharp attacks on the Reagan administration. But the tone taken by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Chernenko was much harsher, and neither of them referred to the current missile reduction negotiations under way in Geneva. "Neither sanctions nor bellicose posturing frighten us. We believe in reason. And we believe that sooner or later... reason will triumph and the military threat will be averted," Mr. Chernenko said, in the only remark to reflect any optimism about the future relationship between Moscow and Washington. Like Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Chernenko stressed the Kremlin's wish to improve ties with China in an apparent effort to counterbalance the deterioration of links with the West. "We sincerely wish to normalise relations with our great Chinese neighbour and are convinced that this will be for the benefit of both China and the Soviet Union as well as the cause of world peace," he said. This was the only part of his speech which was not devoted to attacking the United States. Washington was pursuing a "bellicose, big-power, and boundedly egocentric foreign policy course," Mr. Chernenko said. It was U.S. aid and support which had encouraged Israel to carry out "genocide" in Lebanon, he added.

Arafat says PLO ready to talk to Begin's opposition

ROME (R) — Mr. Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was quoted Friday as saying the organisation is ready to talk to Israeli opponents of the Begin government. But according to an interview published Friday by the Rome daily La Repubblica, Mr. Arafat declined to confirm a senior Vatican official's recent statement that when he met Pope John Paul in the Vatican last month he accepted the need to recognise Israel. "We have many friends in Israel," the paper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying. "All the men of the peace now movement for example, and all those in prison for defending the need for a dialogue... between them and us a dialogue is possible." The PLO representative in Rome, Nimer Hamad, said Thursday the organisation wanted to open a dialogue with the Israeli opposition Labour Party on Palestinian self-determination. Mr. Hamad had just returned from talks in Tunis with Mr. Arafat. But according to the interview published Friday Mr. Arafat avoided a direct reply when asked to comment on a report by the editor of the Vatican's semi-official daily, L'Osservatore Romano, that he had agreed to recognise Israel. "In my meetings with the Pope and (Italian) president (Sandro

Pertini we exchanged ideas on the question of Middle Eastern peace," he was quoted as saying. "I heard their opinions with interest and respect. But that does not mean that I agreed with everything they said." L'Osservatore editor Don Virgilio Levi told Italian television earlier this month Mr. Arafat had explicitly accepted appeals by the pontiff to recognise Israel, renounce violence and help actively in bringing stability to Lebanon. VIENNA (R) — Mr. Arafat, arrived in Bucharest Friday for discussions on the Middle East situation, the official Agence France Press Agency reported.

British Leyland workers refuse to strike

LONDON (R) — Workers at the state-owned British Leyland (BL) motor company ignored their union leaders Friday and voted by a 2-1 majority against striking for higher pay. At mass meetings around the country, the 38,000 manual workers opted to accept a two-year pay package that will give them a rise of 11 per cent. The vote averted a damaging shutdown which British Leyland had warned could close the loss-making company. Union shop stewards had recommended weekly one-day strikes and an overtime ban to press claims for a 12.9 per cent rise next year. Last year, the BL workers walked out for three days over a 3.8 per cent pay offer but the strike folded in the face of a management threat to liquidate the company. British Leyland lost 497 million sterling (\$845 million) in 1981 and a further 143 million sterling (\$243 million) in the first half of this year.

This is the first time that a hard-line clerical leader has offered amnesty to Iranian dissidents with expertise to help them in running the country's industry, badly hit by the flight of industrialists and lack of experts. In the past the clerical authorities have maintained that Iran disapproved of "westernised, indoctrinated people" living in Western countries.

Spanish Socialists end 43 years of conservative rule

MADRID (R) — A new generation is set to assume power in Spain after a Socialist election triumph which ended 43 years of Conservative rule and wiped out the party that had governed the country since the rebirth of democracy. The Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), led by 40-year-old Felipe Gonzalez, swept the vote Thursday, winning 201 of the 350 seats in congress, the lower house of the Cortes (parliament). Mr. Gonzalez said it was a victory for democracy, restored after Dictator General Franco died seven years ago. His nearest rivals, the right-wing Popular Alliance (AP) led by ex-Franco Minister Manuel Fraga, won 105 seats. The party issued a statement vowing to act as the loyal opposition. The results transformed Spanish politics into a two-party system and underlined voter rejection of extreme left and right. Jubilant Socialist supporters, celebrating the return to power of the left for the first time since before the 1936-39 Civil War, danced in the streets of Madrid till the early hours. The Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), which had governed since 1977, was decimated. Its share of seats fell from 167 in the outgoing Congress to 11. Twelve cabinet members, including Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, were not re-elected. Mr. Calvo Sotelo is to stay on in charge of a caretaker government until the Cortes reconvenes and a Socialist administration is put together in early December. In a statement clearly aimed at the armed forces, he said there would be no power vacuum during the transition. The Socialists have pledged to weed out officers who are not loyal to the constitution but, in line with their promises of moderation, they have threatened no wholesale purges. They confirmed one of their radical foreign policy aims within hours of their victory last night when deputy party leader Alfonso Guerra said negotiations on Spanish integration into NATO would be frozen immediately. One significant result of the elections is that Mr. Gonzalez will probably meet Pope John Paul, who begins a 10-day tour of Spain on Sunday, church officials said. A meeting between the Pope and the Socialist prime minister-elect would assume great symbolic importance in Spain where the political left and Roman Catholic Church were once bitter opponents. The extreme right-wing parties, including a group set up by Antonio Tejero, the Civil Guard colonel who stormed the Cortes in an attempted coup last year, all failed to gain seats. The Communists, who campaigned against the Socialists, fared disastrously, losing a million votes and seeing their strength in the Cortes slashed from 23 to five. The breakaway Democratic and Social Centre (CDS) party set up by former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez also did badly, with only its leader and one other member winning seats. Basque and Catalan parties won about 25 seats. The Socialists also won an absolute majority in the 208-seat senate, the largely ceremonial upper house. They had 108 seats, the Popular Alliance 46 and the UCD five. The voting was very close to pre-election poll predictions. The Popular Alliance, which increased its parliamentary strength more than tenfold, said it hoped the Socialists would govern with the moderation they promised and the prudence that the present situation required. It undertook to provide the country with loyal, democratic, active and effective opposition. The United States embassy in Madrid issued a statement congratulating Mr. Gonzalez on his victory. "Yesterday's election was a resounding indication of the voters' endorsement of the democratic process, which the United States has endorsed and will continue to support without reservation," the embassy said. "We look forward to working with the new government and continuing the excellent relations between our two nations." U.S. sources said none of the senior diplomats in the embassy had close contacts with the Spanish Socialists.

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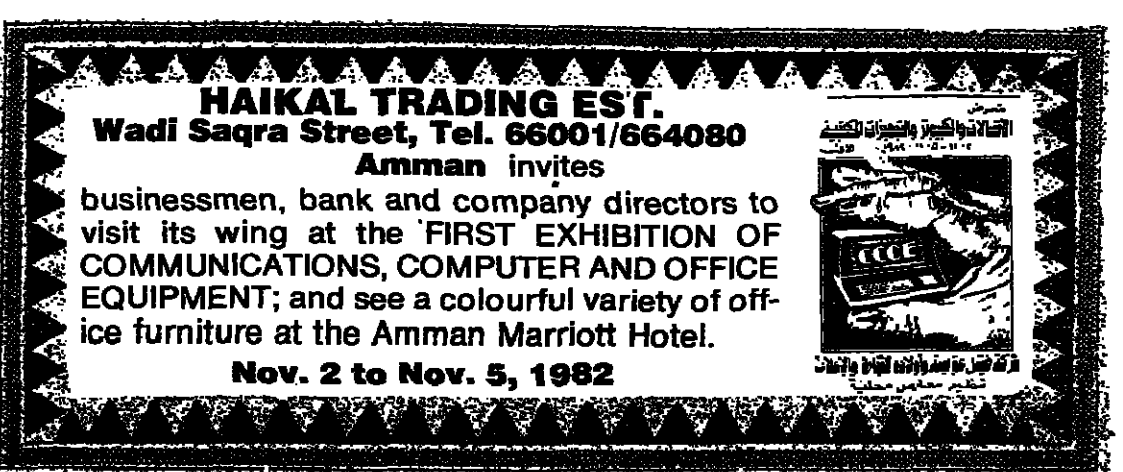
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300 feared killed after Tuesday's Nigerian riots

LAGOS (R) — Some 300 people are now feared to have been killed when Muslim fanatics rioted in the north-eastern Nigerian city of Maiduguri on Tuesday, Radio Nigeria reported Friday. The radio, broadcasting from the northern city of Kaduna and monitored in Lagos, said the rioting at Maiduguri's General Hospital was full. Hundreds of anxious men and women were besieging the hospital to identify dead relatives, the radio added. Maiduguri remained tense with sporadic shooting heard from the scene of the rioting in a suburb now declared a danger zone, it said. The airport remained closed and all roads into Maiduguri, some 1,200 kilometres from Lagos, were sealed off by heavily armed para-military police, the radio reported. Radio Nigeria said police were stopping and searching people for the tattoo symbols usually marking members of the extremist sect proclaiming Alhaji Mohammed Marwa as the prophet of Islam. He was killed in riots in the northern city of Kano nearly two years ago and was accused of fomenting them. His followers have been blamed officially for this week's troubles at Maiduguri, the first outburst of fanatical Muslim-inspired violence since the Kano riots in which hundreds of people were reported killed. Radio Nigeria's report Friday said security officers in Maiduguri were awaiting federal government directives on the possible use of the army to dislodge fanatics still holding out. The army and air force were sent in to end the Kano riots. The deputy inspector-general of police flew to Maiduguri, the Borno state capital, from Lagos to assess the situation, a senior official said. An official statement in Lagos said the rioting began when fanatics attacked police trying to arrest 16 Alhaji Marwa followers publicly repeating their devotion and urging people not to mention the name of Mohammed, regarded as Islam's true prophet.

Weinberger leaves for Far East

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger left Friday on an 11-day trip to five Pacific region countries for discussions on what the United States sees as a growing Soviet military threat in the region. He will visit Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand and return to Washington on Nov. 8. It will be Mr. Weinberger's second Far East trip. In March and April, he visited Japan, South Korea and the Philippines. Defence officials said Mr. Weinberger will review defence treaties with senior officials in Australia and New Zealand. He will also discuss the status of U.S. military ties with Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore. Along with the Philippines and Malaysia, the three countries from the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Defence officials said recently that the Soviet Union has been increasing its air and sea strength and military activity in the Pacific region.



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Nov. 2 to Nov. 5, 1982



GEA IN JORDAN MAINTAINS AN ACTIVE PRESENCE

By: Walid Khatib

A three-member delegation representing a West German Company, Gesellschaft für Elektrische Anlagen GmbH (GEA) arrived in Amman last week on an inspection and touring visit to Jordan. The visiting team includes Chairman GEA Board of Directors Dr. Krauss, Director-General Dr. Bueckner and Executive Manager K.O. Papailiou.

The delegation was received by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, Jordanian Phosphate Mining Company Director-General Ali Ensour and Jordan's Electricity Authority Director-General Hisham Al Khatib.

The delegation also met with West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz, Mr. O'Sullivan EEC delegate.

The GEA office in Amman has prepared a special programme for the delegation, for visiting its project sites in Karak, Aqaba, Ma'an, Shuback and Tafileh.

GEA story in Jordan:

* In 1977, GEA gained a contract for upgrading and expanding the electrical network in Aqaba Town at a cost of JD 250,000.

* In 1978, GEA won a tender for an amount of JD 650,000 covering site survey, design, supply, erecting and commissioning of a high-tension supply line to Queen Alia International Airport.

* In 1979, GEA won a tender for an amount of JD 1,000,000 for the second stage for upgrading and expanding the Aqaba electrical net work.

* In 1980 another tender was won for a value of JD 2,000,000 covering the electrification of 40 villages in Karak Governorate.

* In 1982, GEA is pursuing the study of a number of tenders, harbouring high hopes of winning some of them.

In addition to various projects in Jordan, GEA was commissioned by the Jordan Electricity Authority to install a high-tension line for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. at Al Hasa, Rashidiyeh-Tafileh and Rashidiyeh-Shoback.

GEA comes up with one constructive electrical accomplishment after another.

GEA does not need to say what it can do in the field of electrical constructions. This is simply because what it has done in Jordan tells a story a whole lot better.

Whether it be rough terrain, desertland or mountains, GEA has the capacity to get an honest job done.

First participating in tenders for the Jordan Electricity Authority in 1977, GEA gained contract No. 53/75 for upgrading and expanding the electrical network in Aqaba Town at a cost of JD 250,000.

Consequently on this first tender, GEA was registered with the Controller of Companies at the Ministry of Industry and Trade as a foreign company operating in Jordan, under No. 184 of May 24, 1977 and with Jordan Engineers' Association under No. 35 of May 10, 1978. GEA is designated in both cases as a foreign engineering firm specialised in electrical works and constructions.

An account in the name of the company was subsequently opened at the Arab Bank Ltd., and a manager and a legal adviser were appointed.

The first tender covered design, supply, erection and commissioning of ten sub-stations including all civil works and electrical installations and five kilometres of underground cables.

Mr. Heier Gowel acted as supervising engineer, while three skilled German and Yugoslavian technicians carried out all underground soldering operations. Local sub-contractors were engaged to carry out civil and other construction works, with the result that the project was completed on time, within the required specifications and with utmost precision and efficiency.

In 1978, GEA won tender No. 47/76 for an amount of JD 650,000. Covering site survey, design supply, erecting and commissioning of a high tension supply line to Queen Alia International Airport of 21 kilometres of overhead and five kilometres of underground cables. The project included 5 X 33 KV and two 33/11 KV, and 10 MVA sub-stations.

package of sub-stations, a main sub-station and expansion of existing sub-stations and 21 kilometres of underground cables. The project was carried out by two electrical engineers, and a number of German, Yugoslavian, Austrian technicians and local

sub-contractors.

Another international tender No. 47/78 was won in 1980 in the value of JD 2,000,000.

It covered the electrification of 40 villages in Karak Governorate and carrying out house connections, the erection of overhead low and high

tension lines, sub-stations and civil works. Also, GEA was commissioned by the Jordan Electricity Authority to install a high tension lines for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. at Al Hasa, Rashidiyeh-Tafileh and Rashidiyeh-Shoback. A larger part of the project has been completed,

and the rest are due for completion before the end of 1982.

GEA commenced its operations in Jordan in 1977 with one engineer, 10 technicians and one motor vehicle. Its invested capital was JD 10,000. In 1982, the company has five electrical engineers, one civil and mechanical engineers and 15 technicians of German, Yugoslav, Greece and Indian

office in Amman conducts contacts with official and private authorities and attend to the company's needs and general affairs. The company's technical and administrative organisation which grew from nothing in 1977 has grown to a fully fledged cadre in 1982.

Over 100 persons are provided with temporary lodging on sites where meals are served at a reduced cost. Attention is also paid to the social and medical welfare of the workers and they are duly insured against accidents, disability and death.

Jordan is the gateway and the base from which the company supervises and controls its works in Saudi Arabia,

Syria and Iraq. The Amman office undertakes all works relating to facilitating the arrival and departure of the company's delegates and staff. The officers and staff at the principal office in West Germany pay time and again visits to

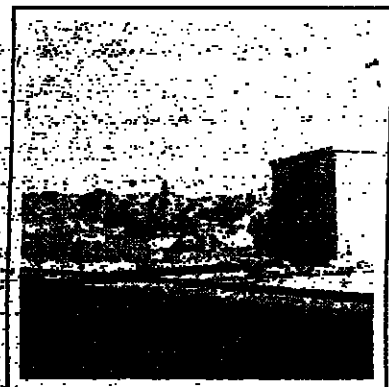
Amman, to inspect and oversee its progress and meet with employers in regard to its accomplishments.

The company is proud to say that it maintains courteous relations of mutual respect with the Jordanian authorities and all quarters with which it maintains business activities. It enjoys a high business and moral reputation. GEA has not however, realised sizable profits throughout its stay in

Jordan so far. But it is proud of its contribution to the development of Jordan, and the training of Jordanian technical

personnel. The high reputation it has gained and the high esteem in which it is held are its assets and gains.

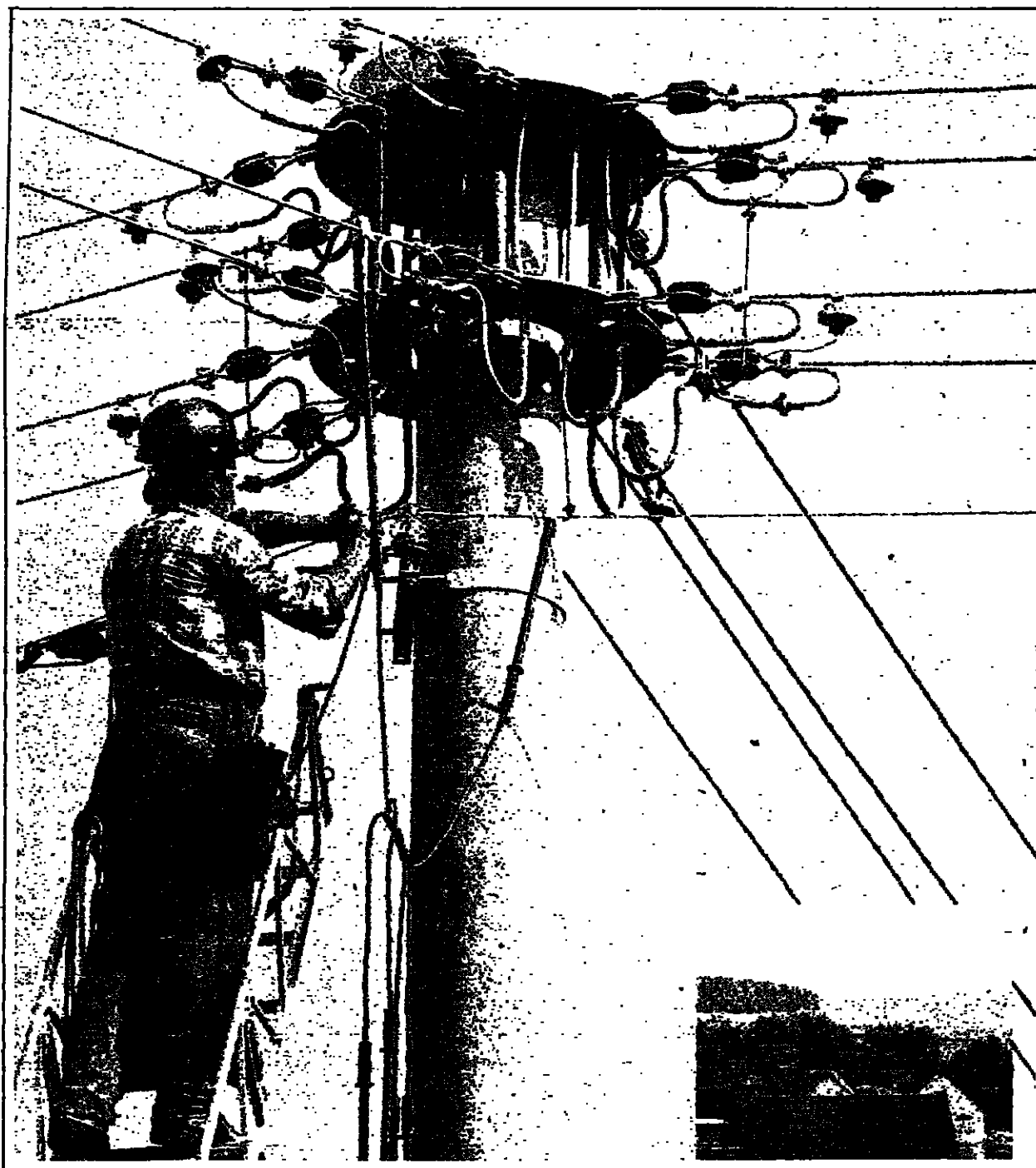
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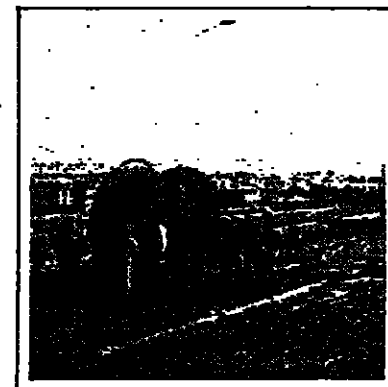
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BACKED BY 65 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE AND A SUCCESSFUL
TEAM OF RELIABLE STAFF, FLEXIBLE AND PROGRESSIVE
THANKS TO MODERN DESIGN METHODS AND CONSTRUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY.**



Laying 11 kilovolt cables in Aqaba



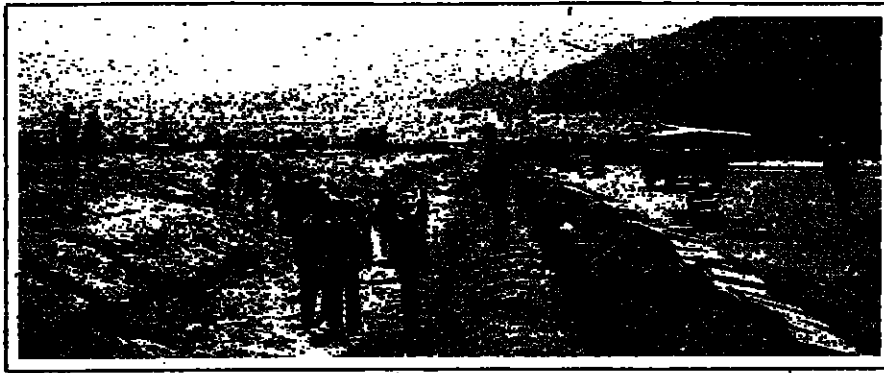
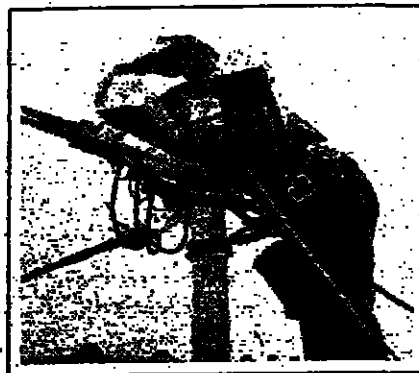
Transferring 11 kilo-volt switch boards in Aqaba

nationalities and about 100 skilled and semi-skilled Jordanian workers. The 1977-invested capital was increased to JD 3 million in 1982, and the number of motor vehicles increased to 27 vehicles. And these are in addition to cement mixers, electronic survey equipment and a movable workshop for the company's maintenance works.

GEA maintains a head office in Amman and four branch offices in Karak, Aqaba and Irbid for the supervision and execution of works. The head



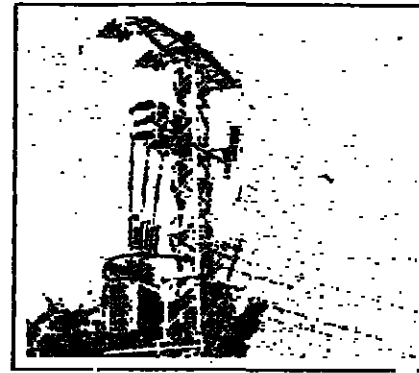
GEA employees experienced man even while power is switched on



Laying 11 kilovolt cables in Aqaba



GEA people of experience carry out "low-pressure tasks" using required equipment



Sharon testifies at Sabra-Shatila inquiry commission

'Civilian casualties foreseen, but not a bloody massacre'

It was expected, when Israel sent the Lebanese Phalange forces into the Beirut refugee camps, that there might be some civilian killings. "But it is a very far cry indeed from that assumption to the anticipation of a bloody massacre," Defence Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday told the inquiry commission on the massacre.

He said that no one in Israel imagined such an occurrence "even in our worst dreams."

This distinction between anticipation of some civilian deaths and anticipation of a massacre was a key point in Sharon's public testimony before the judicial commission of inquiry.

Later in the day, Sharon testified for three hours in closed session before the commission. In answer to a question, a spokesman for the commission said that it is not yet known if and when Sharon will be called again to appear before the panel. The spokesman added that the commission does not plan to call any witnesses to testify today.

"They overdid it," Sharon recalled Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan telling him at 9.00 p.m. on Friday Sept. 17. This was Sharon's first inkling that something had gone terribly wrong in Beirut.

"He (Eitan) told me that the Christians had hit the civilian population beyond what had been expected," Sharon told the commission.

Sharon insisted that no one among the Israeli policymakers, military or civilian, had foreseen or forewarned of a possible massacre. This included Deputy Premier David Levy (Likud-Herut) who, though he had mentioned at the cabinet on Thursday night, Sept. 16, the danger of bloody incidents in Beirut, did not oppose the decision to send the Phalange forces into the camps.

Time lag

Under tough questioning from Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak, the defence minister maintained that he had not been tardy in evicting the Phalange from the camps once he had learned of the massacre.

Eitan had reported to him on Friday evening that earlier in the afternoon he had ordered the Phalange commanders to have their men out of the camps by 5.00 o'clock next morning. That was a reasonable time-lag, Sharon said, in view of the Phalange's lack of communications equipment, and in view of the fact that they had to be withdrawn from a closely built-up area in which fighting had been going on "for long weeks."

The IDF itself would have required that long to get its men out in similar circumstances, Sharon maintained.

The purpose of sending the Phalange into the camps—they had been due to mop up in Fakahani as well as in Sabra and Shatila—was "principally to save IDF lives," Sharon said.

There had been a longstanding cabinet policy-decision, taken early on in the war, to involve in Christian forces in the campaign—and the decision to send them into the camps was a

"military implementation" of this essentially "political decision."

Sharon, stressed repeatedly during his two-and-a-half hours of testimony in open court, that the Phalange, or "Lebanese Forces" as they are officially termed, are not a "gang" and not prone to act in hot blood or out of ephemeral emotions. They are a well-organised military force with a well-defined hierarchy and central command structure.

Sharon's implication seemed to be that the massacre, if indeed the Phalange had committed it—there was only circumstantial proof of this, he noted—was unlikely to have been a spontaneous outburst of revenge, but rather was likely to have been a preordained action.

Sharon said it was Eitan who first made arrangements, during the night of Tuesday-Wednesday, for the Phalange to enter the camps under the IDF's aegis. He (Sharon) had gone to Beirut on Wednesday morning—and had approved the plan.

There was no question of the IDF and the Phalange operating together. The IDF had consistently avoided this, because the Phalange "conduct themselves in Arabic, and because their way of making war is different from ours."

The "central consideration, without any doubt," in the decision to send in the Phalange was "to save IDF lives." The fighting in and around the camps was heating up on Wednesday morning.

Here Sharon cited a cabinet decision of June 15 "which made it very, very clear that the policy was to involve the Lebanese Forces in the campaign."

The decision was repeated in subsequent cabinet sessions and, said Sharon, he had come under strong criticism in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee and in the press for failing to draw the Christians more fully into the war.

He noted, though, that where they had fought—at Reihan, at the Faculty of Sciences, at Jamhour,

on the Aley-Damour road—they had behaved satisfactorily. "In the past there had been massacres, but after we entered the country there were none."

Sharon noted that the IDF's principal "fear" in sending the Phalange forces into the camps was that they would not be "operationally capable" of flushing out the estimated 500-1000 "terrorists" still fighting, and fighting hard, in Sabra and Shatila.

It was for that reason, the defence minister said, that he had kept up his pressure on the U.S. throughout the week to press the Lebanese government in turn to send its own army into the camps. But the Americans exhibited "no great enthusiasm" in this respect, Sharon noted.

He, for his part, had kept up his pressure even after the Phalangists had actually entered the camps, on the Thursday evening (just as the cabinet in Jerusalem was approving their entry). At a meeting with U.S. envoy Morris Draper, at noon on Friday, he was still urging the Americans to bring about the Lebanese Army's entry into the camps.

'They overdid it'

While most of the open hearing was taken up with the decision-making process that led up to the entry of the Phalange into the camps, commission members also pressed Sharon publicly on the question of when he heard of the massacre and what he did and did not do when he heard.

The defence minister said he had first learned of the event from Eitan, who phoned him at home at 9.00 p.m. on Friday and said the Christians "overdid it." Eitan reported that at noon O/C Northern Command Aluf Amir Drori had ordered a stop to the Phalange operation in the camps.

Furthermore, Eitan said, the IDF had prevented any additional Christian forces from entering the camps. And finally the IDF had ordered the Phalange to take their

men out of the camps. "The Phalange are organising themselves," Sharon quoted Eitan as having told him in that phone conversation. "They are organising to leave. They are leaving. They will complete their departure by 5.00 a.m."

Eitan had apparently flown specially to Beirut at noon because of what was happening in the camps. But, Sharon told Kahan under close questioning, he (Sharon) had not known during the day why Eitan had flown to Beirut. He had met with Eitan at Sde Dov Airport in Tel Aviv in the late morning, and the chief of staff had said he was going to Beirut.

But he hadn't said why. In fact, Sharon added, he didn't know whether Eitan had spoken with Drori before he and Eitan had met at Sde Dov.

At any rate, Sharon said, the first time he knew anything had gone amiss in the camps was in that 9.00 p.m. phone call.

"I repeat," he said, by way of explaining his lack of earlier knowledge, "no one expected that there would be no civilian casualties. But (it now became apparent that) terrible things had taken place."

Kahan: "But you thought (from Eitan's report) that matters had been taken care of?"

Sharon concurred.

At 9.50 p.m. he received a report from his duty officer that an IDF paratroop unit had run into "some men of Haddad's force who had murdered civilians. Our soldiers shot one of them and captured two others."

This report, Sharon explained, "only confirmed and corroborated" Eitan's report an hour earlier. Judging by the "extreme measures" that had apparently been taken—the killing of allied soldiers attached to Haddad's force—the minister was satisfied that "drastic means" had been adopted.

He conceded, though under questioning, that the incident involving the Haddad men had happened at Burj el-Barajneh, not at

Sabra and Shatila.

That same evening, there was "a report from the Americans I think, that units of the Lebanese Forces were moving around the camps. This tallied with what we knew."

Similarly, when TV newsmen Ron Ben-Yishai phoned him at 11.30 p.m. with second-hand reports from IDF soldiers that they had seen the Phalangists murdering civilians, Sharon felt the once again corroborated Eitan's earlier report. He was satisfied that the measures that had been taken were appropriate and adequate.

He did not contact the prime minister, Sharon said in answer to a question from Kahan.

Barak: "At 8.00 you heard that they had 'overdone it.' At 11.00 you heard a bit more than that—and nevertheless you agreed to their staying in the camps all night long?"

Sharon: "Aluf (Yona) Efra was adviser to the chief of staff during the war... honourable commissioners, we are talking about a closely built-up area in which there was fighting going on—otherwise why would we have sent in the Phalange? And indeed they suffered casualties. And we had reports from our own officers of shooting..."

Moreover, the "camps" were not camps at all, but full-fledged urban districts, with large and small buildings—and a veritable labyrinth of subterranean bunkers and tunnels. There had, he said, "tough fighting going on there for long weeks..."

In addition, the Phalange forces, though well equipped and smartly turned out, lacked communications equipment.

"I know how long it would take us to withdraw from a place like that... the 5.00 a.m. deadline was certainly reasonable for them. It would have been reasonable for an IDF force too. To tell them in the evening to leave by 5.00 a.m. was definitely reasonable."

5.00 a.m. was definitely reasonable. (In fact though, as Sharon testified earlier, the 5.00 a.m. deadline had been set, by Drori, in the evening, but many had not left.)

On Saturday, Sharon continued in response to questions, he had tried to phone Begin—but the premier was in synagogue—it was Rosh Hashana. He spoke several times with the chief of staff—but Eitan told him that Begin had phoned earlier in the morning about a media report concerning a hospital allegedly attacked in Beirut.

At noon David Kimche, director-general of the Foreign Ministry, phoned with a report from U.S. envoy Morris Draper of a massacre of Palestinians, and by the IDF reports were also coming through.

"I told my duty officer," said Sharon, "that I had spoken about it with the chief of staff and that we (the IDF) had stopped it (the massacre), had prevented (reinforcements) and had evicted (the Phalange from the camps)."

— From the Jerusalem Post

Who are the journalists?

THE openness with which the debate on the journalists draft law is conducted both inside and outside the National Consultative Council (NCC) indicates that the country wants and is prepared to discuss its internal affairs in a democratic and free manner. On such basis, NCC members should seriously consider the letter which 20 representatives of journalists from the private sector wrote to the council a few days ago.

In their letter, the private sector journalists demanded that the NCC exclude "employees" in government media departments from membership of the Journalists Association. The journalists argue that since these "employees" are in fact civil servants who cannot voice their opinions freely, they do not qualify as journalists. And because they are government employees who are governed by the Civil Service Code, they cannot be expected to abide by the laws and by-laws of the Journalists Association, the argument continues.

Members of the NCC's Legal Committee who drafted the new law have argued that

editors and reporters in the state-run television, radio and the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, are journalists by definition with as much leeway as the private sector journalists in expressing opinions. Furthermore, the draft law takes into account conditions as they exist in Jordan which could be different from those existing in other countries, the NCC's legal experts have maintained.

When the council meets for its weekly session next Monday, it is expected to continue the lively debate on what certainly is an extremely important issue, and it will be interesting to see how members can influence the final decision on the issue.

Under discussion now is not only whether journalists from the private or public sectors can benefit from this or that pension fund but also the role journalists and the press in general can play to serve better the aspirations of the nation, its people and its institutions. We hope the National Consultative Council will provide the forum for choosing the right answers.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Palestinian-Jordanian ties solidified

The meeting held Thursday between Prime Minister Mudar Badran and representatives of the Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and in Jordan's camps is a true expression of the Jordanian-Palestinian solidarity.

Discussion of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA), decision to suspend food-supply aid, formerly granted to Palestinian refugees, and of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, held recently in Amman, was a lively aspect of the mutual responsibility the two sides care to honour. Our people, who are striving to counter suppression by the Israeli occupation authorities despite all obstacles, insist on solidifying and intensifying the joint struggle of our Jordanian and Palestinian people.

The prime minister reaffirmed Jordan's rejection of the UNRWA decision, reiterated the necessity of rallying all efforts possible to withhold its implementation. He expressed Jordan's complete awareness of its political implications. On the other hand, the representative delegation listened attentively to Mr. Badran's briefing on the

contents and outcome of the recent Jordanian-Palestinian talks and expressed full appreciation and regard for His Majesty King Hussein's constructive efforts.

The fraternal meeting between representatives of the two peoples stands out as a convincing reply to all those trying to defame Jordanian-Palestinian ties, and should hopefully urge them to reconsider their attitudes.

The Jordanian-Palestinian integrity will remain the cornerstone of any effort for restoring the occupied Palestinian territories. It is sufficient that the entirety of the Palestinian people acknowledge this fact, particularly those living in the occupied territories. The Jordanian people, and all faithful Arabs recognise this fact and support it. Our people under Israeli occupation will always find this country's support, until they are freed from the injustices and oppression they are subjected to.

We warmly greet their heroic strife, and appreciate their awareness and honourable sacrifices.

Al Dustour: UNRWA move--invasion of another kind

Following Israel's unsuccessful attempt to liquidate the Palestinian national spirit through mass annihilation, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) decision to suspend food rations granted to Palestinian refugees, strangely seems to aim at realising ambitions that the invasion failed to accomplish. The attempt at "famine" the refugees seems to carry no other stamp but that of the invasion. The UNRWA decision certainly plays into Israeli hands, and breaks with all commitments cherished by international principles and norms, to serve policies fully opposed to the Palestinian people's right to returning home, and self-determination.

Jordan's firm stand in this regard, and the recent meeting between Prime Minister Mudar Bad-

ran, with a representative delegation of the West Bank refugee camps, reaffirms Jordan's rejection of the UNRWA decision, and recognition of its wicked goals. It is not only the human aspect of the UNRWA aid that is in question, but also the moral aspect of it, as a reminder of the injustice that had befallen the Palestinian people and an incentive for restoring such rights.

It is worthy to wonder at and question the motives of the United Nations' American spokesman's announcement that "the United States is revising its financial aid to UNRWA." The new American gesture only demonstrate that human rights mean too little to the American administration when they come to Palestinian ones.

Eroded oil revenues reduce UAE spending

By Nicholas Moore
Reuters

ABU DHABI — The oil glut has eroded revenues and Western salesmen find it harder these days to separate the Gulf emirates from their petrodollars, but the spending spree is not quite over, say businessmen and diplomats in the United Arab Emirates, (UAE).

The UAE has lavished billions on raising new cities from the desert and generously providing only about one million people with four major ports, three international airports, two oil refineries, an aluminium smelter and the world's biggest dry dock.

Now, while the building boom and spending in the key oil sector seem destined to taper off, the country is looking to the security of its riches and may be poised for substantial weapons purchases including combat aircraft.

Diplomats said the UAE perceives a potential threat across the Gulf from Iran. They said Iran presumably was seen to have the capability to launch air strikes at such installations as the new Ruwais natural gas complex in which Abu Dhabi has invested some \$2 billion.

Western sources in touch with the arms sales effort said the UAE might opt for an advanced air defence system.

One advantage in the latest warplanes like the F-16, the

Mirage-2000 and British-German Italian Tornado is that, with enough cash to spend on spare, front-line maintenance can largely involve simple replacement of component modules. Skilled ground technicians may be harder to find in the Gulf than pilots, the sources said.

While such considerations are undoubtedly being pressed upon the would-be buyers, contract-hungry salesmen report, however, that appraisal on new equipment takes an agonisingly long time. On military equipment UAE purchasers still seem to be evaluating their requirements. On projects, tenders are invited, short-lists drawn up and retendering follows.

Bankers reckon the UAE has comfortable foreign reserves of about \$15 billion but the current oil output of around 1.15 million barrels daily, according to industry sources, compares with 1.8 million at the height of the oil market in 1979.

Realistic approach

A budget deficit has been officially forecast at up to \$1 billion on spending of about six billion this year.

Aside from the lower oil revenue, businessmen say that a canny, realistic approach on new outlays is also apparently dictated by a continued labour shortage and a rising awareness that in the

spending splurge of the 1970s the UAE may sometimes have been too easy-going on consultants' schemes.

New ports conceived to rival Rotterdam in scale remain under-erused although businessmen say they should make money. The aluminium smelter at Dubai, built for \$800 million, is also considered viable although it has worked below capacity as a result of recession and a cyclical supply surplus.

Dubai's huge dry dock, however, inaugurated in 1979, awaits a company prepared to come and operate it. And the use of saline and as a cement aggregate that has corroded reinforcing steel rods, means some comparatively new city blocks need re-building.

The labour shortage has resulted in the import of numerous immigrant workers, mainly from the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

With Palestinians, numbering about 30,000, other Arab expatriates and Western technicians, Baluchis, Filipinos and others, their outnumber citizens, who may account for only about 25 per cent of the population.

Many immigrants particularly manual workers, do not bring families, resulting in an unusually high proportion of males — perhaps nearly 70 per cent of all inhabitants. "There must be grave psychological problems in some cases," said one Western dip-

lomat, adding, however, that a series of newspaper reports of rape cases involving immigrants should not be seen as evidence of a sharply higher rate of sexual crime.

Refinery expansion

In Abu Dhabi's petroleum sector expenditure should begin to taper off by the mid-1980s, according to Mahmoud Hamra Krouha, general manager of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). He said refinery expansion and upgrading, the main gas utilisation scheme, and a fertiliser plant would be completed by mid-1985, while ADNOC was wary of proceeding with a mooted petrochemicals plant in the current market.

Dr. Krouha said ADNOC is spending, with partners, some \$1.5 billion a year on boosting production capacity above 1 billion to around 2 billion barrels daily. This outlay would start tapering off from 1983 when major spending on the 500,000-barrel-a-day Upper Zakum field will have been made.

Some diplomats believe that, with possible new finds in other emirates, total UAE capacity to pump crude oil could rise to around three million barrels daily in the late 1980s.

That would give the emirates greater clout in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Like latter-day feudal lords...

Factional rivalry harms Japan's LDP

By Tim Pearce
Reuters

TOKYO — Like latter-day feudal lords, the faction leaders of Japan's ruling party make and break alliances and muster their troops in a struggle for power no less real for being bloodless.

The prizes for the victor are leadership of the party and government or a seat in the cabinet of the world's third economic power.

Like virtually all political parties, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) embraces a range of views. What makes it different from other Japanese parties is that it has ruled without a break since its formation in 1955, and that its president also heads the country's government.

The factional rivalries that make the LDP look at times more like an uneasy coalition than a single party have been dragged mercilessly under the spotlight since Zenko Suzuki's surprise resignation announcement last Tuesday from his twin roles of LDP president and prime minister.

Since then LDP leaders have been trying to choose his successor through negotiations in order to avoid holding potentially divisive elections for the post next month.

Normally, LDP presidential elections are held every two years. The customary bland statements of party elders and advisers conceal hard bargaining between power-hungry politicians, of whom a handful command the allegiance of sizeable numbers of parliamentarians.

Leading the pack is former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, forced out of office in 1974 by allegations that he took a bribe from the U.S. aircraft manufacturer Lockheed in exchange for his influence over aircraft purchases by the state Nippon airline while in office. Judgement in the case is expected next year.

Dubbed the "king-maker", Mr. Tanaka now stands as an independent. He heads the largest LDP faction, however, and controls the votes of 107 LDP members of parliament in both houses more than one-quarter of the 421 LDP M.P.s.

Mr. Suzuki himself runs the second largest faction of 87 parliamentarians, followed by his leading critic, Takeo Fukuda, another former prime minister with a 78-member group.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, at present Mr. Suzuki's most likely successor and number two in the cabinet, has his own 50-strong faction. His

main rival for the prime minister's position is economic planning agency Director-General Toshio Komoto, who leads 43 M.P.s, followed by Ichiro Nakagawa and Shintaro Abe.

Last Saturday four cabinet ministers registered as candidates for the LDP presidential election were ordered not to start campaigning for a week to give party elders more time to negotiate a way out of the succession crisis.

An avenue to power

Factional politics, based more on personal rivalry than ideological divergence, are almost the only avenue to party power in Japan. The death of a faction leader can lead to a smooth takeover by his heir or a proliferation of smaller factions and realignment of forces.

The post-war faction system began with the amalgamation of the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party, which joined forces in 1955 as a conservative, pro-business, pro-American entity to oppose the newly reunified Socialist Party.

Led by prominent M.P.s, factions developed as a way of furthering the ambitions of their leaders and as a way for newcomers

in politics to rise in power. Major factions have their own fund-raising, election machinery and grassroots support.

The Japanese multi-member electoral system, in which each constituency elects several M.P.s, and each party can put up several candidates, makes factional backing almost essential for a candidate without private money or an established reputation.

Once a person is elected to the Diet (Parliament), he is obligated to the faction and relies on it to help him through the ranks until he reaches the top and pushed for a cabinet post.

Some political commentators believe the faction system is a healthy way of promoting change within the LDP. The party, because of its entrenched position, risks becoming insensitive to shifts in public opinion.

But others feel the system is leading to a situation where the shifting balance of forces within the LDP means no party leader, and hence prime minister, can last more than two years in office.

Despite factional feuding, there is broad agreement within the LDP on the country's political and economic orientation, an agreement that reduces the damage inflicted by the warring lords.

10/30/82

Who will break Guinness' record as world's leading copyright book?

By Michael Hughes
Boulder

LONDON — The world's most famous record book of records, Guinness Superlatives, is set to become the most popular copyright book. The 29th edition of the Guinness book of records will bring world sales of the publication to over 40 million. Among the 21 languages it is printed in are Icelandic, Serbo-Croat and Hindi. A spokesman for the pub-

lishers, Guinness Superlatives (Cable address: Mostest Enfield), said protracted negotiations were continuing with the Soviet Union about a possible Russian-language edition.

The Guinness book is not only the most popular with honest customers, it is also the most stolen library book in Britain.

This annual compendium and settler of sporting and other arguments will give you such diverse information as the longest flight of a champagne cork and the world's

heaviest cat.

Editor and compiler Norris McWhirter said that such was the pace of change that one in every four records had been broken since the 28th edition.

The Guinness book was started in 1953 by Mr. McWhirter and his identical twin brother Ross. Ross was killed by Irish guerrillas in November 1975 after offering a reward for information leading to the capture of such extremists.

Among the record holders listed this year is the remarkable

Shigechiyo Izumi of Tokunoshima Island, Japan who celebrated a unique 117th birthday on June 29. He took up smoking in 1955 when he was a stripling of 70.

The world screaming record was also broken this year at Hong Kong Island School where Susan Birmingham registered a shriek of 120 decibels.

The world's heaviest baby was born last May in the South African homeland of Transkei. The boy, delivered by caesarean operation, weighed 10.2 kilogrammes (22

pounds 8 ounces).

And the world's heaviest cat was discovered in Queensland, Australia. Called Himmy, it weighed an intimidating 20.7 kilogrammes (45 pounds 10 ounces).

The book's sports, games and pastimes section is one of the most voluminous. New entries include Sugar Ray Leonard's record 11-million-dollar purse for his world welterweight title fight with Thomas Hearns in September 1981.

In the field of free enterprise the

book lists the highest gross income ever achieved in a single year by a private citizen as an estimated \$105 million in 1927 by the Italian-born Chicago gangster Scarface Al Capone.

This was derived from a mixed portfolio of illegal liquor trading, gambling, protection rackets and vice. On his business card Mr. Capone modestly described himself as a secondhand furniture dealer.

Among the more bizarre human achievements listed is that of cha-

mpion baked-bean eater Karen Stevenson of England who managed to spear and consume 2,780 individually in 30 minutes.

The longest recorded belly dance was 100 hours by Sabra Starr at Teplitzki's Hotel, Atlantic City, in the United States.

In his preface Mr. McWhirter warns that such marathons are not without possible dangers and urges would-be record breakers to seek medical advice and surveillance before and during any attempt to make it into the pages of the 30th edition.

Guinness Superlatives, the publishers, are a subsidiary of the Guinness Brewery Group.

The chairman of the group, the Earl of Iveagh, said in a foreword: "When we first brought out this book we did so in the hope of providing a means for peaceful settling of arguments about record performances in this record-breaking world in which we live."

"We realise, of course, that much joy lies in the argument, but now exasperating it can be if there is no final means of finding the answer."

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SPORTS

Amman Little League

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Final Games will be played on Friday, Nov. 5. Awards Ceremony at 1:00 p.m. Pre-registration for spring T-Ball and Little League Baseball will also be held on Nov. 5.

Final Team Standings

Juniors

	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Foxboro	6	0	1	25	2	13
2. Royal Falcons	5	1	1	11	4	11
3. Salute Orange	4	2	1	16	5	9
4. Marriott	4	3	0	12	12	8
5. Alfa-Laval	3	3	1	13	12	7
6. ALICO	1	5	1	4	12	3
7. Cairo-Amman Bank	1	5	1	2	21	3
8. Jordan Express	0	5	2	1	16	2

Mids

	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Ellis	6	0	1	17	3	13
2. ATK	5	2	0	20	6	10
3. Citibank	5	2	0	14	6	10
4. Arab Wings	4	3	0	15	12	8
5. Chase Manhattan	4	3	0	9	14	8
6. Telcom	0	4	3	4	14	3
7. Laing	1	5	1	7	17	3
8. Sheraton	0	6	1	3	18	1

Seniors

	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Grindlay's Bank	4	1	1	21	12	9
2. International Traders	3	0	3	16	9	9

3. Intercontinental	2	3	1	15	12	5
4. American Express	0	5	1	8	27	1

Juniors

Foxboro 4	Alfa-Laval 0
Royal Falcons 1	Salute Orange 0
Marriott 3	Cairo Amman Bank 0
ALICO 2	Jordan Express 1

Winners play in semi-finals of cup play Oct. 30 at 2:45 p.m.

Mids

Ellis 0/2	Telcom 0/1
Arab Wings 2	Citibank 1
Laing 1	Sheraton 0
AIK 4	Chase Manhattan 0

Winners play in semi-finals of cup play Oct. 30 at 3:45 p.m.

Seniors

Grindlay's Bank 6	Oct. 26-27
Intercontinental 1	American Express 3
	International Traders 1

Oct. 28

Intercontinental 4	American Express 0
Grindlay's Bank 2	International Traders 2

Oct. 29

International Traders 7	American Express 2
Grindlay's Bank 5	Intercontinental 3

Chandler shrugs off effect of 7-month layoff to retain WBA title

ATLANTIC CITY (R) — American Jeff Chandler shrugged off the effects of a seven-month layoff and retained his World Boxing Association (WBA) bantamweight title Thursday night.

Chandler clinched the sixth defense of his crown when the referee stopped the scheduled 15-round clash against Miguel Iriarte of Panama after two minutes 20 seconds of the ninth round.

Chandler, who improved his unbeaten record to 29 wins and two draws with 16 knockouts, sent Iriarte crashing into the ropes with a crisp right hand to the challenger's head before referee Joe Cortez halted the fight.

The 26-year-old champion had not fought since he retained his title last March against compatriot Johnny Carter. In July, Chandler was attacked by 15 men near his Philadelphia home and was one of the factors which kept him out of the gym for four and a half months.

"It took some time for me to get my punches working because of the seven-month layoff," Chandler said. "But I don't believe there's a bantamweight in the world who belongs in the same ring with me."

Chandler's punches became more effective as the fight progressed. In the sixth round he bla-

sted Iriarte with three successive right uppercuts and opened a gash across the bridge of the challenger's nose that bled profusely.

By the end of the sixth, Chandler, mocking the challenger and complaining to the referee about Iriarte's head butts, seemed capable of ending the fight at will.

Chandler increased the pressure in the ninth, starting a barrage of unanswered punches with a right that wobbled Iriarte. The champion then backed Iriarte into the challenger's corner and ham-

mered him with left hooks and right uppercuts.

Finally, Chandler sent 27-year-old Iriarte slumping onto the ropes with a right cross to end the bout.

Iriarte, rated the number one challenger by the WBA, had knocked out his last six opponents but was unable to hurt the champion.

Chandler became the first United States citizen to win the bantamweight title in 30 years when he beat Julian Solis of Puerto Rico in November 1980.

McEnroe, Gerulaitis move to semifinals of Tokyo Grand Prix

TOKYO (R) — Top two seeds John McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis, both of the United States, moved into the semifinals of the \$300,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament here Friday.

First seed McEnroe, ranked number two in the world, beat fellow American Steve Denton, seeded six, 7-6, 7-5 to book his place in the last four against Australian Mark Edmondson.

And Gerulaitis beat his compatriot Robert Van't Hof by the same score in his quarterfinal before a 9,000 crowd on a special court built over Tokyo's Olympic swimming pool.

Gerulaitis will meet another Australian Peter McNamara in Saturday's semifinals. Fourth seed McNamara beat American Brian Teacher 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Edmondson, the seventh seed who along with American John Sadri was fined \$500 for "abuse of rackets" during his match Thursday, beat American Pat Dupre 6-3, 7-5 in his quarterfinal.

FIFA not to blame, chief says

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — International Football Federation (FIFA) President Joao Havelange was quoted Friday as saying FIFA was not to blame for Colombia's inability to stage the 1986 World Cup.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur called off plans to hold the tournament earlier this week because of what he called the extravagances of FIFA.

Havelange told the Jornal do Brasil Daily: "FIFA is not to blame if Colombia, despite 2 years of preparation, declares itself unable to hold the cup."

Switzerland beats Italy

ROME (R) — Three months after being crowned champions of the world, Italy were toppled from their pedestal when they suffered a humiliating 1-0 defeat by Switzerland in a friendly soccer international in Rome's Olympic stadium Wednesday night.

The full-strength Italian found old habits die hard and failed to make the most of a series of scoring opportunities, although they suffered a cruel blow when Paolo Rossi, their hero in Spain, limped out of the action after 31 minutes.

To those who really know airlines and airports: thanks again for top marks.

The world's 10 most highly recommended airlines

Position	(Last year's position)	Airline	Country
1	1	Lufthansa	Germany
2	2	Swissair	Switzerland
3	9	British Airways (BA)	U.K.
4	3	American Airlines	U.S.A.
5	11	Trans World Airlines (TWA)	U.S.A.
6	8	United Airlines	U.S.A.
7	16	Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)	Sweden
8	6	Air France	France
9	10	KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
10	4	Singapore Airlines	Singapore

The world's 10 most efficiently run airports

Position	(Last year's position)	Airport	Country
1	1	Frankfurt Rhein/Main	Germany
2	3	Amsterdam (Schiphol)	Netherlands
3	7	Zürich-Kloten	Switzerland
4	2	Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	France
5	11	Kennedy (New York)	U.S.A.
6	6	Atlanta	U.S.A.
7	9	Heathrow (London)	U.K.
8	8	Chicago O'Hare	U.S.A.
9	-	Gatwick (London)	U.K.
10	5	Dallas/Fort Worth	U.S.A.

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*A Business Air-Travel Survey carried out by "The Annual Investment File", a business location file publication published in London, England, using a representative sample of business people from 20,000 of the world's largest exporting companies.



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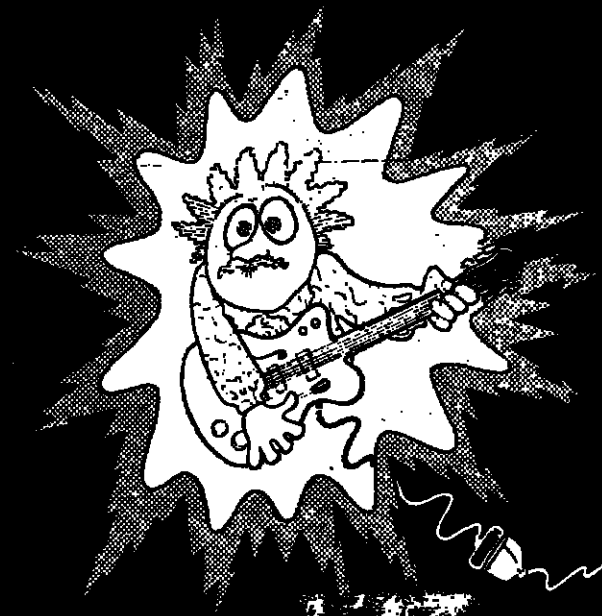
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WORLD

Thatcher pleased with Bonn talks

BONN (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl called Friday for greater unity in the Western alliance.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking at a joint press conference, said their two rounds of talks Thursday night and Friday showed they were "on the same wavelength."

The two conservative leaders held talks on the Soviet bloc and Reagan's commitment to arms control talks with Moscow from a position of Western strength.

"We have a similar approach in wanting to safeguard peace with justice but at a lower level of expenditure than now—if we can reach agreement with Eastern Europe (on arms control)," Mrs.

Thatcher said.

Political sources said London and Bonn sought agreement on a tougher trade policy towards the Soviet bloc that would enable the United States to drop its sanctions against the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe.

Thatcher criticises Soviets

WEST BERLIN (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Friday accused Soviet bloc governments of "ruthlessness and barbarism" and urged the West to keep a strong military deterrent.

Mrs. Thatcher said the experience of Poland showed a society could not be shored up indefinitely by force and a "pitiless ideology."

She was speaking at an official reception in West Berlin after viewing the wall built 21 years ago by East Germany's Communist authorities and laying flowers at a monument to East Berliners killed while trying to flee to the West.

Mrs. Thatcher drew a parallel between West Berlin and the Falkland Islands, which Britain reconquered last summer after Argentina had seized them. She pledged the West would keep to its commitments to the city.

"If liberty is assaulted in one place it is diminished everywhere. If we in Europe fail to stand by our commitments in one place, then our willingness to stand by them in another is questioned," she said.

Britain keeps 5,000 troops in West Berlin as part of a Western military guarantee of the city's security against any threat from East German territory surrounding it.

Mrs. Thatcher said the West should continue to negotiate with the Soviet bloc "patiently and tenaciously" over arms reduction. But NATO should not show weakness.

"It is weakness that tempts the aggressor. It is strength that leads to discussion and negotiation...." she said.

"We must maintain the necessary level of conventional and of nuclear forces."

British Labour wins by-election; SDP gains ground

LONDON (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party held its seat in a by-election in the Peckham constituency of London Thursday night but the new Social Democratic Party (SDP) scored significant gains.

The ruling Conservative Party won only 12 per cent of the poll and its candidate lost his electoral deposit for not reaching the 12 and a half per cent mark.

The by-election was being closely watched by political observers

as a barometer of the national mood with general elections due within at least 18 months.

Labour won over 50 per cent of the vote while the SDP took 33 per cent.

The turn-out in the working class constituency was a mere 38 per cent, meaning the Labour candidate, pregnant housewife Harriet Harman, took the seat with the support of only one-fifth of the eligible voters.

The by-election was being watched as an indication of national feeling after this year's Falklands war with Argentina, which, according to opinion polls, boosted the popularity of the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Political observers said the low turn-out made it difficult to gauge whether the Peckham result was of national significance. Peckham had a labour majority of more than 10,000 votes in the 1979 general elections.

The main surprise was the 33 per cent showing of the SDP candidate, Mr. Dick Taverne, who cut Labour's majority to just under 4,000.

In 1979, Labour won 20,364 votes or 60 per cent and Conservatives won 9,553 or 28 per cent. The smaller Liberal Party won 2,607 votes or eight per cent in 1979 when the turn-out was 55 per cent.

Socialist victory in Spain 7 years after Franco triumph for democracy

MADRID (R) — Spain's Socialist Party, banned for almost four decades under dictator Gen. Franco, surged to power in Thursday's general election after a campaign overshadowed by rumours that extreme right-wingers were plotting a coup.

With opinion polls predicting a Socialist victory, the outgoing centrist government of Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo announced the arrest of three colonels and released details of an eve-of-poll plot.

But the run-up to the elections passed off without serious incident and Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez and political leaders of all shades of opinion hailed Thursday's poll as a victory for democracy.

The Socialist victory gives Spain a left-wing government only seven years after the death of Gen. Franco, who crushed a Socialist and Communist republic in the 1936-39 Civil War and took power at the head of an authoritarian right-wing state.

Gen. Franco died in 1975 leaving his supporters in disarray and his country of 36 million people in the hands of King Juan Carlos, his inexperienced appointed successor.

The king retained Franco's prime minister, Carlos Arias Navarro. But an exhausted Mr. Nav-

arro resigned eight months later under fire from an extreme-right wing fearful of reform and an impatient opposition.

The king then appointed Adolfo Suarez as prime minister. Mr. Suarez, a former head of Franco's only legal party, was acceptable to the right, but understood the need for moderate reforms.

He quickly cleared the way to democracy by removing the vestiges of the crumbling Francoist system, releasing political prisoners and legalising political parties.

The reforms led his centrist coalition to victory in 1977 in the first free elections since the civil war. The Socialists became the main opposition.

Spain, silenced and puritanical under Franco, became a kaleidoscope of gaudy magazines, striking workers clashing with police and right-wing demonstrators chanting "army to power."

An economic crisis, which followed a tourism-fuelled boom in the 1960s, was biting hard and unemployment rose. The military, guardians of the Franco regime, resented what they saw as a loss of influence and were worried by increasing guerrilla violence and plans for regional devolution.

Mr. Suarez's centrist party retained a working majority in ele-

ctions in 1979. But the left won control of major cities in the first free local elections and a high rate of abstention showed that disenchantment was setting in.

The strain began tearing apart the loose ruling coalition and Mr. Suarez resigned in January 1981 after coming under fire from his own party.

Within a month, rebel army officers stormed parliament and tried to stop his successor, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, taking power. The coup crumbled in the face of the king's firm defence of democracy.

Fears of another coup attempt led Mr. Calvo Sotelo to steer a conservative course and tone down some of Mr. Suarez's reforms. The Socialists confined themselves to moderate opposition.

Unemployment climbed to 16 per cent and the disintegration of the centrist party gradually crippled the government.

Opinion polls showed support for the centrist crumbling in a left-right polarisation but Mr. Calvo Sotelo rejected calls for an alliance from the right-wing.

His parliamentary majority wiped out by defections, he called an early election. The eve-of-poll coup plot foiled by his government had been intended to deny the Socialists power.

Gonzalez: Out to get rid of the poor

MADRID (R) — Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Socialist Party which won Spain's general elections Thursday has campaigned for change but avoided promising radical reforms.

The only Spanish political leader born after the 1936-39 Civil War, he is seeking to bring a new generation to power and end 43 years of right-wing or conservative rule.

The 40-year-old lawyer from Seville reminds critics who say he is too young and inexperienced that he joined the underground struggle against Gen. Franco's dictatorship 20 years ago.

"There are few politicians today in Spain who have as much experience as I in democracy," he says.

Known to all his supporters as "Felipe", he gradually shed his rebel looks, student's corduroy jackets and open-necked shirts. But he is still an informal man and is likely to impose a new relaxed style at the prime minister's Moncloa palace when and if he moves in.

Widely regarded as a pragmatist, he has only one radical proposal in mind — a referendum on Spain's membership of NATO.

Mr. Gonzalez says Spanish democracy, only seven years old and shaken by threats of military coups, is too fragile for anything more sweeping.

But he is no conservative. He says Spain is a country of inequalities and he wants to make it more just and equal. Asked whe-

ther this meant destroying the rich he replied: "No, we want to get rid of the poor."

A vice-president of the Socialist International, he says he must have had more dealings with foreign politicians than any other Spanish party leader. Years ago, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt described him as the right candidate to lead a moderate party in a post-Franco democratic Spain.

Mr. Gonzalez rose in politics in two stages. He wrested control of the century-old Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) from older, exiled leaders.

Then he forced the party to cast aside its Marxist label for a more moderate image which attracted middle-of-the-road voters.

The son of a dairy man, he was born on March 5, 1942 in the southern city of Seville, where he was educated by priests and studied law at the university.

The PSOE, banned like all political parties in Spain was then in disarray with party cells isolated from each other and from the official leadership in exile in France.

Mr. Gonzalez, under the nom de guerre of "Isidoro," became a member of the PSOE Seville committee and sought with his friends to unite and revive the party.

This brought him into conflict with the exiled leaders. He challenged them at the 1970 party congress but failed to win the right to make policy decisions.

The breakthrough came in 1974 at a party congress in the suburbs

of Paris when "Isidoro" was elected party chief.

Gen. Franco died the following year. Within two years the PSOE held its first congress in Spain in 40 years, was legalised and emerged in the first free elections since the Civil War as the main opposition force.

But in the next election in 1979 the Socialists, forecast to win by opinion polls, came only second to the centrists.

Party analysts blamed the defeat on an eve-of-poll address by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez warning voters against the Marxist origins of the Socialist Party.

The setback prompted Mr. Gonzalez to make a big gamble. He resigned from the leadership at the party's congress in May 1979 after failing to convince hardliners to drop statutes clause defining the PSOE as Marxist.

The party drifted like a stricken ship for four months, then dropped its strict adherence to Marxism and reelected Mr. Gonzalez in an extraordinary congress.

After an attempted military coup in Feb. 1981, he offered to form a coalition government with the ruling centrist party but was turned down.

He kept to moderate opposition however, avoiding rocking the boat as rumours of military unrest continued. Only when the centrist party's disintegration crippled the government did he urge an early election, which Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo called shortly afterwards.

Architect of Socialists' road to power

MADRID (R) — Alfonso Guerra, the 42-year-old organising force behind Spanish Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, is widely seen as the architect of the Socialists' general election triumph Thursday.

Mr. Guerra, two years older than Mr. Gonzalez, had already formed a clandestine Socialist movement when the pair met at the bar of Seville's university 20 years ago, and he played a major part in taking his friend into politics.

Today, he is the Socialist Party's deputy secretary general and he is said to keep in his office plans of action for the new government's crucial first 100 days in power, plans which remain a closely-guarded secret.

"I stay in the kitchen and cook. Felipe adds the spices and passes the dishes around," he says.

While "Felipe" addressed crowds on the campaign trail, Mr. Guerra mostly stayed behind in his office, organising the campaign, commissioning opinion polls and taking care of relations with the press.

The two men built a power base in clandestine opposition to Gen. Franco and in 1974 wrested control of the Socialist Party from its exiled leaders in France.

When Mr. Gonzalez became party secretary General, Mr. Guerra remained close to him and set up a party institute for electoral studies at a time when hardly anyone was thinking about free elections.

The pair were elected to parliament in 1977, when the Socialists emerged as the second big-

gest party in the first poll after the death of Franco. Both retained their seats in further elections in 1979.

In parliament, Mr. Guerra won the respect of friends and the animosity of opponents with sharp, witty and often disrespectful remarks.

When the Socialists named a shadow cabinet in 1978, he was again Mr. Gonzalez's number two as the minister at the prime minister's office.

The son of a poor industry worker, Alfonso Guerra was born in May 31, 1940 in Seville where he graduated in engineering, philosophy and literature. He is married with one son.

A theatre and cinema fan as a long-haired, bearded student, he says he would like to be culture minister. But he quickly adds that "Felipe" will not give him the job.

Italian police arrest 2 bomb suspects

ROME (R) — Police said Friday they arrested two Italian students in connection with a petrol bomb attack against a Jewish religious club room near the city centre Thursday night.

The two, aged 18, were stopped as they ran away from the centre shortly after two Molotov cocktails exploded outside its entrance. The bombs caused no major damage, police said.

A leaflet, found nearby, read: "Annihilate the Zionist hide-outs."

A group calling itself "Met-

'CIA caused millions of deaths in clandestine jobs'

WASHINGTON (R) — A group of former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officers have accused the agency of causing millions of deaths in covert operations.

The former CIA agents appeared at a public discussion after the screening of a documentary film, highly critical of the agency's secret role in Latin American and elsewhere, called On Company Business.

John Stockwell, who worked for the CIA in Vietnam and Africa, told the audience: "Direct victims of CIA covert action equal one million or so dead."

the estimate, he admitted it was very rough, adding that once the CIA supported one side in an armed struggle, the other side also participated in escalating the war and causing the deaths.

Former CIA official Ralph McGhee said he had seen an official report which estimated at least 500,000 and perhaps one million people had died in Indonesia in the mid-1960s following a coup supported by the agency.

Paul Sakwa, a former CIA specialist on Vietnam, said the number of deaths caused by the CIA in Indochina was difficult to estimate, but said the figure might total 1.5 million.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Nearly one in four Chinese illiterate'

PEKING (R) — Nearly a quarter of China's more than one billion people are illiterate, or can read only a few words, according to preliminary census results released Friday. But the state statistics bureau said that the number of illiterates over the age of 12 had dropped to 23.5 per cent of the population from 38.1 per cent of the total in 1964.

Sikh leader warns of fresh trouble

AMRITSAR, India (R) — A Sikh leader in India's disturbed northern state of Punjab warned Friday of possible fresh trouble unless the government meets his party's demands. Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the regional Akali Dal Party, said he had set Nov. 4 as a deadline for the government to respond to its political and religious demands which include greater autonomy for Punjab.

'Falklands war cost over £1.6 billion'

LONDON (R) — The cost to Britain of fighting the Falklands war will run to almost a million sterling (\$1.7 million) for every one of the 1,800 civilian population on the islands. The defence ministry said Friday the total cost of recovering and defending the Falklands would be £1.6 billion (\$2.7 billion) spread over the next three years.

FBI examines Tylenol bottle for fingerprints

CHICAGO (R) — FBI investigators have examined a bottle of poisoned Tylenol capsules for fingerprints that could lead them to the woman who handed in the bottle. Police in the suburban community where the bottle was handed in said the woman who brought it back said she was the wife of a county judge. But police said the judge's wife reported she was not the person, and they said she did not match a description of the woman.

'Embargoes won't destroy Communism'

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today Communism could not be fought with economic embargoes or a policy of military dominance. Criticising U.S. President Ronald Reagan's embargo on equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe, Dr. Kreisky said: "The idea that one could bring the Communist countries to their knees by not delivering them any more pumps is naive."

Andrew-Stark affair said to be still on

LONDON (R) — The romance between Prince Andrew, the 22-year-old son of Queen Elizabeth, and former sex film actress Koo Stark is still going strong despite reports to the contrary, one of Britain's most widely-read gossip columnists reported Thursday. A rival columnist said the prince, third in line to the British throne, was refusing to accept that the affair was over following disclosures about Miss Stark's cinema past.

Prima Linea woman leader re-captured

MILAN (R) — Italian police Friday announced the recapture of a woman leader of the Prima Linea (front line) leftist guerrilla group who broke out of a top security prison early this year. Susanna Ronconi and four other suspected urban guerrillas were arrested without a fight by paramilitary carabinieri police here last night.

Soviets arrest peace group member

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet police have arrested Oleg Adzinsky, 24, a member of an unofficial peace group, members of the group said Friday. Adzinsky, a former literature student at Moscow University, would be tried under Article 70 of the Russian Federation criminal code covering anti-Soviet agitation, they said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
 ♠ AK96
 ♥ A
 ♦ KQJ8
 ♣ J1042
WEST
 ♠ 842
 ♥ KQ762
 ♦ A9
 ♣ 973
EAST
 ♠ Q1075
 ♥ Void
 ♦ 107654
 ♣ K865

SOUTH
 ♠ J3
 ♥ J1098543
 ♦ 32
 ♣ AQ

The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
 3 NT Pass 4 ♥ Pass
 Pass Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

The bridge players of Johannesburg were sorry to see Trump Coup Tommy leave. Not that he was particularly popular at the bridge club—his ineptness precluded that. However, he had contributed a substantial number of dollars to the locals' coffers, and with that currency rising steadily against the South African rand, they had good reason to rue his departure.

Tommy, however, had made a lasting impression of a different sort. The club's players boggled at the way he botched up simple hands, but when trumps broke badly, became an absolute

master. Consider this hand from a team match at the club.

At both tables a contract of four hearts was reached, and at both tables West led a club. Both declarers played dummy's jack, and both Easts covered with the king. What looked like a simple contract became complicated when East showed out on the first trump lead.

The king of diamonds lost to the ace, and the spade return was taken in dummy. The other declarer crossed to the queen of clubs as West followed with the three, and led a high heart. West won the queen and played another spade. Declarer won and returned to his hand with a spade ruff (luckily West followed) to force out the remaining high trump.

Now West put declarer back in dummy with a diamond, and South had to guess how to return to his hand. He tried to ruff a diamond low, but West overruffed for down one.

Tommy found another line. After winning the first spade lead at trick four, he cashed a spade and a diamond before crossing to his hand with the queen of clubs. Now he led a high heart. West won, but he could do no damage. Declarer ruffed the club return and forced out the remaining high trump. West was forced to yield a ruff to declarer, and West's last trumps were safely extracted—making four odd.

Soviet envoy in China goes home after talks

PEKING (R) — Top Soviet negotiator Leonid Ilyichov left for Moscow Friday after lengthy talks on improving Sino-Soviet relations, the first in nearly three years.

Peking indicated little progress in more than two weeks of talks Mr. Ilyichov held with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen since coming to Peking in early October.

But the two sides agreed to continue discussions.

Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has ruled out any dramatic improvement in long-strained ties unless the Kremlin acted on outstanding areas of dispute — not

ably the estimated one million Soviet troops along China's frontier, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and Moscow's support for Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said this week Moscow had detected no radical change in China's foreign policy since the dialogue resumed, but there were new signs which the Kremlin should not ignore.

China, which prefers to speak of "consultations" rather than formal talks, has said the discussions would now be held alternately in Moscow and Peking.

Unidentified bodies in Argentina designated as 'killed in combat'

BUENOS AIRES (R) — An Argentine judge said that 31 bodies in an area of unmarked graves in a city cemetery here had been designated as people killed in combat with the armed forces.

Judge Hugo Gandara gave the information in a statement explaining his decision to halt an inquiry into graves at Grand Bourg cemetery and to pass the case to Argentina's federal justice department.

Several human rights groups initiated the judicial investigation last Friday, saying the unmarked sector contained the graves of about 400 people.

They said the bodies were probably of some of the thousands of people who disappeared during the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in the late 1970s.

Judge Gandara said the graveyard records registered the bur-

ial of 156 corpses in the unmarked sector. Of these, 31 were designated as having been killed in combat with the armed forces.

Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo (May Square), an association of relatives of people who disappeared during the military government's crackdown on the guerrillas, have said that some of the unidentified bodies in Grand Bourg cemetery were believed to be of children.

Human rights groups have recorded more than 100 cases of children disappearing with their parents, often after the family was detained by armed men claiming to be members of the security forces.

The weekly demonstration in Buenos Aires main square by the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo Thursday swelled to about 1,000 people, more than twice its normal size.

'Father of H-bomb' has theory Soviet ICBMs can be stopped

WASHINGTON (R) — Edward Teller, known as the father of the hydrogen bomb, said defensive weapons could protect the West from a Soviet nuclear attack. He also called the U.S. atomic bombing of Japan in 1945 a mistake.

Mr. Teller, a member of President Reagan's science council, told a National Press Club luncheon 95 per cent of Pentagon nuclear efforts by the year 2000 should be aimed at keeping Soviet missiles from reaching their targets in the West.

Only five per cent of the military nuclear resources would be needed to threaten retaliation against the Kremlin, the nuclear physicist said.

He said he was not at liberty to give details on the defensive weapons he had in mind.

But, according to recent published reports, he has urged scientists at the Lawrence Livermore laboratory in California to speed up research on a secret new weapon that would use nuclear explosions to create powerful X-ray laser beams to destroy Soviet missiles in flight.

He said of the 1945 atomic bombing of Japan: "a bomb should never have been dropped without first demonstrating it."

"Had we been able to end the war by demonstrating the power of science, all of us would be incomparably safer."

Although he did not spell out his concern, he implied that once nuclear weapons had been used against human beings they were more likely to be used against them again.

He attributed the current nuclear freeze movement in part to the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese cities devastated by U.S. atomic bombs in 1945, but he said that freezing American nuclear weapons would be very dangerous.

In the past 10 years, he said, the total explosive power of the U.S. nuclear arsenal had dropped by about 50 per cent, to a point where Soviet nuclear explosive power exceeds that of the West "by at least threefold."

He believes, according to published reports, that defensive laser weapons able to knock down Soviet missiles could do much to correct the U.S. disadvantage.

But other physicists and arms experts such as Richard Garwin of IBM have said they do not think such a system could work if the defensive weapons were launched from the ground because the earth's atmosphere would absorb the laser energy.

In theory, such weapons could be deployed in outer space, but arms control advocates say a treaty signed by the United States and the Soviet Union bars such a move.

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